Voyage Plan (BR-12)

Prior to proceeding to sea, the Master shall ensure that the intended voyage has been planned in detail from berth to berth and approved by himself (SOLAS Ch.V- Regulation 34).  BW Exchange Special Requirements: Routeing >50 miles off coast (in 200 mtr depth) for BW Exchange on USA WC N/A Two Water Ballast Exchange for Amazon & Para River, Brazil	
Pilot and Port Information	Areas where bridge/engine room watches are to be doubled (mark on chart)
Pilot boarding area marked WHF procedures / Channels	Parallel Index references
★ Any restriction at departure port such as tidal requirement for passage to pilot drop off point  Any restriction at departure port such as tidal requirement for passage to pilot drop off point  Any restriction at departure port such as tidal requirement for passage to pilot drop off point  Any restriction at departure port such as tidal requirement for passage to pilot drop off point  Any restriction at departure port such as tidal requirement for passage to pilot drop off point  Any restriction at departure port such as tidal requirement for passage to pilot drop off point  Any restriction at departure port such as tidal requirement for passage to pilot drop off point  Any restriction at departure port such as tidal requirement for passage to pilot drop off point  Any restriction at the passage to pilot drop off point  Any restriction at the passage to pilot drop off point  Any restriction at the passage to pilot drop off point  Any restriction at the passage to pilot drop off point  Any restriction at the passage to pilot drop off point  Any restriction at the passage to pilot drop of the pa	· ·
☑ Bridges and air draft restrictions	various authorities, services etc.
X Escort by tugs	☑Tidal Streams anticipated
X Extended pilotage	Crew call out position(s)
☑ Narrow buoyed passages with strong cross currents, heavy traffic, fog etc.	Tug meeting point(s)
	Last abort position or Point of no return- (Refer to BTM by NI- Page 27)
za Arry additional precattions at prior boarding area or drop on point such trainic convergence, safety traffic lane, buoyed channel, reports to VTIS etc.	Emergency anchorages Alternative /Emergency tracks/anchorages
Following items are taken into account	Contingency planning in restricted waters
Alteration points Areas where Master's presence required (mark on chart)	Traffic separation and Routeing schemes used
	t 3 n miles off in restricted waters, if possible). Increase safety margin to about 6~12 n miles off
coastal passages. (Always choose safe route. Shortest route between two points may not always be the safest) Keep adequate sea room on starboard side from navigational hazards on coastal passages to allow course alteration for collision avoidance in " head on" and "crossing from starboard side" situations.  **Less CPA of at least 250 miles from eye of typhoon/STS, whenever possible, increase the CPA to 350 miles while carrying deck cargo as far as possible.	
N/A Mark off areas with Piracy & Armed robbery & navigate with caution and implement security measures of Marsec Level 3 when navigating through areas with Piracy & Armed robbery.	
Australia NE Coast, Sulphur Emission Control Areas etc) prohibition on disposal of treated sewage effluent within 3 miles off Korea, prohibition on incineration within 3 miles off coast, prohibition of washing deck in Turkish St,) and to avoid activities damaging the environment. Check vessel's position and distance off the coast from bridge prior disposal of bilge water, sewage, garbage and incineration. BW Mgmt	
Monitoring the Ship's Passage	
• This is a very important aspect of voyage plan. Having a good voyage plan is essential,	out its implementation is of equal importance.
Emphasis to be given to following the planned track, more so at alterations & confirming that the ship is on the track after alteration of course is completed. Cross check positions using all available means. If the planned track is found unsafe for the vessel, call Master at once.	
GPS position should not be relied upon during coastal passages. In pilotage waters, leading tights, transit bearings, light sectors play a crucial role in helping monitor the ship's position. Where radar and visual fixes can be obtained.	
During pilotage, position monitoring and plotting must be continued at reduced intervals and passing salient points should be marked on chart. The plotting interval must be reduced with due consideration of distance off from land or navigational dangers, the speed of vessel, weather conditions, set and drift so that the ship cannot run into danger between fixes.	
When navigating in open seas, the ship's position must be checked at least every hour. The scale of certain charts may not permit plotting the position every hour on the chart, the Master must in that case decide on the time interval for plotting positions on the chart.	
	onning distance and advance (crash stop/or turning around in an emergency to evoid denger)
· Study the maneuvering characteristics displayed on bridge especially the turning circle, st	opping distance and advance (crash stop/or turning around in an emergency to avoid danger).
<ul> <li>Study the maneuvering characteristics displayed on bridge especially the turning circle, st</li> <li>Never hesitate to call the Master. Never hesitate to take avoiding action and to redu</li> <li>Avoid One Man Error (Eliminate the risk that an error on the part of one person may resi</li> </ul>	ce speed if necessary.  It in a disastrous situation). Avoid Power Distance- Bridge Team Members should never
<ul> <li>Study the maneuvering characteristics displayed on bridge especially the turning circle, st</li> <li>Never hesitate to call the Master. Never hesitate to take avoiding action and to redu</li> <li>Avoid One Man Error (Eliminate the risk that an error on the part of one person may resident to question those decisions and actions which may be dangerous for safe</li> <li>Within Confined waters and 15 miles prior Pilotage waters, the Bridge Team should</li> </ul>	ce speed if necessary.  It in a disastrous situation). Avoid Power Distance- Bridge Team Members should never ship operation.
<ul> <li>Study the maneuvering characteristics displayed on bridge especially the turning circle, st</li> <li>Never hesitate to call the Master. Never hesitate to take avoiding action and to redu</li> <li>Avoid One Man Error (Eliminate the risk that an error on the part of one person may resident to question those decisions and actions which may be dangerous for safe</li> </ul>	ce speed if necessary.  It in a disastrous situation). Avoid Power Distance- Bridge Team Members should never ship operation.  consist of at least one Nav Officer + Master + Helmsman. (Watch Type "B")

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